

Sub D17
1. (amended) A method for transmitting an emergency location identification number (ELIN) and/or callback number from customer premises equipment (CPE) to a public safety answering point (PSAP) after an emergency call goes on-hook, said method comprising the steps of:

BT
a) upon initiation of an emergency call, storing ELIN and/or callback number in a buffer at the CPE;

b) upon detecting an on-hook event, transmitting the ELIN and/or callback number from the buffer to the PSAP.

Sub D17
10. (amended) An apparatus for transmitting an emergency location identification number (ELIN) and/or callback number from customer premises equipment (CPE) to a public safety answering point (PSAP) after an emergency call goes on-hook, said apparatus comprising:

BT
a) storage means at the CPE for storing an ELIN and/or callback number upon initiation of an emergency call;

b) transmitting means at the CPE coupled to said storage means for transmitting the stored ELIN and/or callback number to the PSAP upon detecting an on-hook event.

REMARKS

Claims 1-18 are pending in the application. Claims 1 and 10 are independent.

Claims 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C 102(b) as being anticipated by Compton et al. (US PAT: 4,924,491, hereinafter Compton).

Regarding claim 1, the Examiner maintains that Compton discloses a method for transmitting an emergency location identification number (ELIN) and/or callback number after an emergency call goes on-hook, the method comprising the steps of: upon initiation of emergency call, storing ELIN and/or callback number in a buffer (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 6-12), upon detecting an on-hook event transmitting the ELIN and/or callback number from the buffer (col. 5, lines 10-30, lines 55-68, col. 6, lines 1-15). The Examiner admits that Compton does not specifically mention an on-hook event but maintains that "this is implied in as much as the call is abandoned".

The Applicant respectfully disagrees that Compton impliedly teaches action following an "on-hook event". An abandoned emergency call may more likely be the result of the caller fleeing the scene without hanging up. Nevertheless, claim 1 has been amended to more particularly indicate the method of the invention. In particular, claim 1 has been amended to indicate that the ELIN and/or callback number is stored at the customer premises and is transmitted to the public safety answering point upon the detection of an on-hook event.

In Compton, the calling number of the emergency caller is stored at the PSAP until the call is assigned to an agent. If the call is abandoned before it is assigned to an agent, the calling number is transmitted to the agent. Two features of Compton can be recognized: the callback number must be transmitted to the PSAP before the call is abandoned, and all of Compton's method is performed at the PSAP not at the CPE.

The present invention addresses the problem of a caller disconnecting before ELIN or callback information can be transmitted to the PSAP. Compton's invention assumes that the PSAP has already received the callback number before the caller abandons the call. Thus, it should now be clear that Compton in no way suggests the invention defined by Claims 1-9.

Regarding claim 10, the Examiner states that Compton further teaches an apparatus for transmitting an emergency location identification (ELIN) and /or callback number after an emergency call goes on-hook, the apparatus comprising: storage means for storing an (ELIN) and /or callback number upon initiation of emergency call (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 6-12, col. 5, lines 55-62), transmitting means coupled to the storage means for transmitting the stored (ELIN) and /or callback number upon detecting an on-hook event (col. 5, lines 10-30, lines 55-68, col. 6, lines 1-15).

Independent claim 10 has been amended in a manner similar to claim 1 and the remarks made above regarding claim 1 apply to this rejection as well.

Regarding claims 2, 7, 9, 11, 16, and 18, the Examiner states that Compton further teaches the following: step of disconnecting the emergency call after the step of transmitting (col. 4, lines 55-62), the step of transmitting over a private network and/or public network is

accomplished via DTMF signaling (col. 3 lines 58-65), and the step of disconnecting is accomplished via trunk release (col. 4, lines 60-62).

Insofar as these claims depend from independent claims 1 and 10 discussed above, Applicant believes the rejection of these claims is moot. In addition, it is respectfully submitted that Compton does not mention DTMF signaling anywhere in the patent

Claims 4, 6, 13, and 15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Compton in view Matsunra (JP410210171A). The Examiner admits that Compton does not teach that transmitting to the public network is accomplished via an ISDN SETUP message, nor that the step of disconnecting is accomplished via an ISDN DISCONNECT message. However, according to the Examiner, Matsuura discloses ISDN data terminal equipment which teaches the step of transmitting to the public network accomplished via ISDN SETUP message, and the step of disconnecting accomplished via an ISDN DISCONNECT message (fig. 1, see abstract).

These claims depend from claims 1 and 10 and the remarks made above regarding claims 1 and 10 apply to these claims as well. In addition, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of these two references is based on hindsight. The Applicant previously explained why such an incentive is insufficient and it is respectfully submitted that these remarks have not been addressed by the Examiner.

Claims 5 and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Compton in view of Israelsson (US PAT: 6,301,483 B 1, filed 11-10-1998). Regarding claims 5 and 14, the Examiner admits that Compton does not teach that the transmitting is accomplished over a private network via QSIG ISDN SETUP message signaling. However, according to the Examiner, Israelsson discloses device network and methods concerning cordless communication which teaches the following: transmitting is accomplished over a private network via QSIG ISDN SETUP message signaling (col. 7, lines 29-32).

These claims depend from claims 1 and 10 and the remarks made above regarding claims 1 and 10 apply to these claims as well. In addition, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of these two references is based on hindsight and is improper.

Claims 8 and 17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Compton in view of Tanaka et al. (US PAT: 6,243,442B1, filed 12-19-1997, hereinafter Tanaka). Regarding claims 8 and 17, the Examiner admits that Compton does not teach that the transmitting is accomplished via CAMA trunk type signaling. However, according to the Examiner, Tanaka discloses telephone exchange apparatus which teaches CAMA trunk type signaling (col. 8, lines 66-67, col. 9, lines 1-14).

These claims depend from claims 1 and 10 and the remarks made above regarding claims 1 and 10 apply to these claims as well. In addition, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of these two references is based on hindsight and is improper.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims are in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Francis G. Montgomery

Reg. No. 41,202

Date: December 12, 2002

Siemens Corporation
Intellectual Property Department
186 Wood Avenue South
Iselin, NJ 08830
(732) 321-3130

Marked up versions of the amended claims:

1. (amended) A method for transmitting an emergency location identification number (ELIN) and/or callback number from customer premises equipment (CPE) to a public safety answering point (PSAP) after an emergency call goes on-hook, said method comprising the steps of:

a) upon initiation of an emergency call, storing ELIN and/or callback number in a buffer at the CPE;

b) upon detecting an on-hook event, transmitting the ELIN and/or callback number from the buffer to the PSAP.

10. (amended) An apparatus for transmitting an emergency location identification number (ELIN) and/or callback number from customer premises equipment (CPE) to a public safety answering point (PSAP) after an emergency call goes on-hook, said apparatus comprising:

a) storage means at the CPE for storing an ELIN and/or callback number upon initiation of an emergency call;

b) transmitting means at the CPE coupled to said storage means for transmitting the stored ELIN and/or callback number to the PSAP upon detecting an on-hook event.